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The absence of Taft votes was particularly noticeable in a state which was one of two states to vote for Taft back in 1912.

When Brattleboro cast only 230 votes and Bellows Falls only 120, Barre's 365 vote in the presidential primary does not look so thick.

A mammoth hotel to be erected in New York City will be able to house 6,000 people. In other words, a village like St. Johnsbury could move right in.

"Germany will insist on a neutral Belgium"—something, no doubt, like the same Belgium which Germany overran and laid waste early in August, 1914.

With enough recruits for five regiments of infantry, Plattsburg will be prepared to resist all invasions the coming summer. The "Plattsburg idea" is catching on with remarkable facility.

The Italians on the Austrian front are getting their first real introduction of a Teutonic offensive. The offensive may be carried on by Austrians but it is no doubt inspired by the Germans.

In the town possessing a military institution William Jennings Bryan received one vote in the presidential primary. However, the vote could not be considered a protest against the aims and work of Norwich university. Perhaps it was a 16 to 1 shot.

It is proposed to prohibit the sale of gasoline on Sundays in Springfield, Mass. If the plan should be carried out, or an attempt made to carry it out, Springfield would find itself severely boycotted by some hundreds of motorists who, themselves, are harmless creatures and unwilling to bring a city into disrepute.

There was a time when Vermont would have given Eugene Noble Foss some attention as a presidential candidate. How soon the native sons are forgotten politically!—Boston Traveler.

You must have in mind your position with reference to your own native sons, McCall and Weeks. By no stretch of the imagination could Eugene N. Foss be brought into consideration in the Vermont primary.

If all the statements made in the United States Senate Wednesday night when the army reorganization bill was under consideration were bound to be true, they would make some startling revelations in this country. If we could believe that General Pershing with an army of 14,000 could march across Mexico to the capital, taking towns as he went along, and be welcomed by 90 per cent of the people of that country, we should have to revise our opinion of the Mexican mind very radically. If we could believe that Carranza is in league with European nations at the present time against the United States, we might not be so anxious to treat with the Carranza government as we are doing at the present time. If we thought the National Guard throughout the United States is a dangerous political factor and harmful to the regular army we would be willing to make Senator Borah president forthwith. But a whole lot of the statements we refuse to take as anything more than the products of some fertile minds bent on carrying out their own wishes.

The influence of minor considerations on the casting of ballots is exemplified in the vote of the town of Lyndon on Tuesday in the presidential primary. Lyndon is the native town of the wife of the governor of Massachusetts, and the governor of Massachusetts is considered a possible candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, is indeed a more or less earnest seeker after the nomination. Lyndon, through Mrs. McCall, undoubtedly feels a certain cordial relation to Governor McCall; and a part of the voters there may have a speaking acquaintance with the Massachusetts executive by reason of his visits to that community. Anyway, while the remainder of the state was giving but scant consideration to the presidential aspirations of Gov. McCall, Lyndon and the towns immediately nearby were expressing their preference for him in large numbers; Lyndon, as a matter of fact, gave McCall 110 of its 139 votes cast in the Republican section of the primary, both Hughes and Roosevelt being skipped to 8 and 21, respectively. There is no doubt that the greater part of the state was just as well acquainted with Gov. McCall's record as a public official as were the people about Lyndon; yet the remainder of the state lacked the personal interest in him which Lyndon possessed and, therefore, did not feel the impelling motive that caused sevenths of the Republican voters there to cast their ballots for McCall. This element of the personal touch may be a powerful factor in politics and oftentimes is.

THE PARTY WITH ONE MAN.  
The Democratic party is now a party of a single man; that is, as far as candidates for the presidency are concerned. No one else within the ranks of that party has the hardihood to come forward at



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this time with any presidential aspirations. To do so would be to invite certain defeat in the nominating convention. Moreover, it would be overwhelming defeat. Woodrow Wilson stands foremost. No other member of the party even approaches his position in the confidence of the party; and, barring death or disability, Wilson will be the nominee of the Democrats for president. The practical unanimity of the party in the Vermont preference vote indicates such a course, as it has been indicated ever since the first months of Wilson's occupation of the White House. It may be that there are factions in the party who dislike Wilson but they are forced to smother their dislike, for they know that they would be drowned down at their first essay at revolt. The strength of the president inside the ranks of his own party organization is a token of the task which the Republicans have if they hope to beat him next November.

FOREST NOTES.

It is estimated that automobiles carried to the Grand Canyon National monument last year 20,000 persons, while the number of persons to reach the canyon by railroad was 92,000, or five times as many as in 1914.

New Mexico official reports show that 369,325 cattle and 1,219,762 sheep were shipped out of that state in 1915. Most of this stock was grazed on public lands, especially the national forests. On the forest ranges the forage crop is as much an object of care as the timber crop, and is increasing as a result of scientific methods.

Approximately 85 per cent of the losses of cattle on the national forest ranges due to poisonous plants is caused by tall larkspur. Death camas, lupine, laurel, sneeze weed and rubber weed are responsible for sheep losses from such cause, while loco weed is the principal poisonous plant affecting horses. Last year the loss from these causes amounted to about \$300,000.

That wild burros in the Grand canyon of the Colorado are increasing rapidly is the report from a ranger on the Tusayan national forest, who says the little animals in their search for forage are finding their way to the top in such numbers as to constitute a nuisance. Already there are thousands of the animals in the Grand canyon from Supai to the mouth of the Little Colorado, according to the forest ranger.

What! A sensible cigarette? Yes—you can prove it!

Look it up in the Yellow Telephone Co.



CURRENT COMMENT

As Seen from Maine.

Hughes, is it!—For as Vermont goes so goes the union.  
But doesn't that Vermont primary show more than anything else that Vermont doesn't care? Doesn't care who's president. Doesn't care anything more than a small rap for that precious double election privilege called a primary.—Lewiston, Me., Sun.

Hyphenation in the Cabinet.

The Washington dispatches in The Sun of this morning and other well-informed papers tell us that there is a strong division of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the course which this country should pursue toward Great Britain because of abuse of the present blockade of Germany and improper interference with the American mails. In itself this news is neither surprising nor disconcerting. Such a difference is quite to be expected.

But we are told that some members of the Cabinet are dissatisfied with the policy of presenting our grievances in a tone of moderation, because they are "apparently becoming concerned about the political effect which the pursuance of this policy may have, especially with regard to the pro-German and Irish vote." A sharp note to Britain, we are told, would, in their estimation, win much support in the South and West, and they think there is "an excellent opportunity to deal with the British question now from the viewpoint of home consumption."

Much more there is of the same sort. The suggestion is that cabinet officers are willing to play fast and loose with the international relations of the United States in the vulgar game of vote-getting. They would imperil the interests of the country if not its peace in order to promote a partisan victory in the coming election. We hope this is not true, at least that the report is exaggerated. So far as there is any truth in it, it indicates a degree of political depravity which we believe has no precedent in the country's history in such high places. So far as it is true it shows that our government has been dragged down to low levels in the make-up of the present cabinet and it sets up a commanding reason for a new regime at Washington.

Common justice requires emphasis on the fact that Mr. Lansing is not one of those who takes this perverted view of the uses of diplomacy.—New York Sun.

Vermont for Hughes.

The result of Vermont's first presidential primary verifies the frequent forecasts from the Green Mountain state that the first choice of its non-Democratic voters for the presidency is Charles Evans Hughes. The returns thus far received give him a lead of two to one over Theodore Roosevelt, and also show the scattering was divided between Elihu Root and Samuel W. McCall. The only names printed on the Republican presidential ballot were those of the delegates to the state convention, so that it was necessary for the voters to write in the names of Hughes, Roosevelt, Root or McCall. Inclement weather and the cumbersome operation of the new primary law are believed to be responsible for the light vote cast. All of the larger cities and towns, however, whence come the earliest returns, show large majorities for Justice Hughes. The mandate in his favor is clear and direct. Its influence will be tremendous far beyond the confines of this interior bulwark of Americanism unhyphenated and unafraid. In presidential campaigns Vermont is not reckoned a pivotal state in point of number. It is entitled to only eight delegates in a national convention. Its influence, however, upon the lineup of the campaign is generally large because its people think for themselves and vote their convictions with a frankness and fearlessness which gives their delegates standing abroad as intelligent servants of that great body of public opinion that constitutes the only sovereign to which the nation acknowledges allegiance.

Vermont Republicans and the voters of other parties affiliated with them in the common cause have earned the opportunity of being the first New England state formally to declare in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hughes. Surely the state convention, to be held later in the month, will be quick to exercise this privilege by responding to the popular mandate with a resolution endorsing the pre-eminent availability of the associate justice. The presidency was the only issue involved in the Vermont primaries. The Democrats declared for Wilson and the Republicans for Hughes. The Vermont law permitted this expression because no consent was required for placing the name of a presidential availability upon a ballot. All tests of popular sentiment show that primaries held under such a law in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island would have resulted as did the primaries in Vermont. The rank and file of the Democrats are for Wilson and the rank and file of non-Democrats are for Hughes. Mr. Wilson will gladly accept such a renomination and Mr. Hughes dare not refuse to be conscripted as the standard bearer of the opposition.—Boston Transcript.

Facing a Duty Long Deferred.

President Wilson is doing what he can, and has done it for months, to avoid intervention in Mexico. Having procured the downfall and, finally, the death of Huerta, for reasons that have never appeared to a majority of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Wilson has since then been engaged in a desperate effort to create a Mexican government by recognition.

In his honest, sincere efforts to avert intervention he has sacrificed the dignity of his office and the self-respect of the nation. We have meekly accepted orders from blood-stained criminals, and we have received as official envoys men guilty of the murder of American men and women. Villa, whom we abandoned when his true character finally became as well known to the president as it was to every other member of the government in Washington, rewarded the president's former recognition of him as a human being by raiding American soil and murdering American citizens. Carranza, possessing dignity and vocabulary, but having little power or prestige, has permitted his fellow-handicapped to obstruct every movement of the American troops in their pursuit of Villa.

And now we are facing a task, long-evaded, which many hoped would never come. The army is not prepared for it, and if Congress does not amend its ways the army will not be prepared for it. It may be that the president will yet be able to find a way out of intervention, but the odds are all against it. As far as possible the administration has suppressed certain unpalatable truths con-

cerning the progress of our present punitive expedition, for the truth is more than one instance would have convicted the administration and its organs of deliberate falsification.

But falsehood cannot long save the administration from the effect of its unfortunate Mexican policy. The time, apparently, is close at hand when the president will have to decide whether he is president of the United States or merely an impressive upholder of the doctrine that, seeking liberty in their own way, Mexican bandits are above any necessity for respecting the flag of our country or permitting those who dwell under that flag, near the international boundary, to die natural deaths.

Germany can hoodwink us with words; the president cannot hoodwink his own people concerning Mexico with more words.—Boston Traveler.

The Automobile Learners.

The lower price for automobiles is multiplying the machines and many learners are on the road taking lessons in driving.

The most conservative citizen may be transformed when he first gets behind the steering wheel. Previously he has demanded jail sentences for fast driving. But in the car he fails to realize how fast he goes. The process of stopping and starting looks difficult and he is fearful of stalling his engine. He is apt to keep going in a mix-up of teams and people, when he ought to stop and let the tangle clear up.

Many people who have ridden bicycles get certain elements of driving very quickly. After they have gone 25 miles, they can make an excellent bluff at steering a car in the open country. This gives them premature confidence and boldness. They think their education is complete, and go banging through the next town with teams tied at hitching posts, carriages going both ways, and bicycles, children, and elderly people on the streets. Only by a miracle of detection can the instructor save them.

The difficult thing is not learning to steer on straight track. That is nothing. It is quick, unconscious shifting of gears and changing of speeds and directions to get around in towns. It takes time to acquire this skill. Those who think too soon that they have it, are likely to find their mistake to their cost.

The position of instructor for a garage or selling agency is responsible. The teacher needs to impress on the learner that he is in control of a machine of whose power and destructiveness he has little realization. He needs to caution him when he sees trouble ahead, and not let him get up to his neck in a tight place. There is too much of a tendency to place immature fellows in this important post.—Quincy Patriot.

JINGLES AND JESTS

Wise Girl.

Maud—Would you object to a husband who smoked in the house?  
Marie—Most decidedly! But I shall keep quiet about it until I get one.—Boston Transcript.

A Great Surprise.

Reid—I understand the American maintain sheep are the greatest skippers in the world.

Greene—Forget it! Come around some day and listen to the engine in my machine.—Yonkers Statesman.

Encouraging Him.

Cheerful One (to newcomer, on being asked what the trenches are like)—If I stand up yer gets sniped; if yer keeps down yer gets drowned; and if yer moves about yer gets shelled; and if yer stands still yer gets cut martialed for frost-bite.—The American Boy.

Grammar.

Soph—Where are you from?  
Frosh—I'm from Providence.  
Soph—Oh, are you?  
Frosh—No, R. I.—Purple Cow.

Algy—What part of a harness is an umbrella?  
Algyne—Check rein, silly boy!—Purple Cow.

"Dubbs, the travelling salesman, married a very homely woman, didn't he?"  
"Yes; when he was courting her he used to say it was a positive pleasure to enter a field where there was no competition!"—Puck.

The Unhappy Motorist.

"When you bought your motor car I dare say you thought it would give you a great deal of pleasure!"  
"Oh, yes," replied the unhappy motorist. "I was deceived by a smooth-tongued salesman. I have since discovered that it forces me to contribute generously to the incomes of a large number of people for whom I have no affection whatever."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Mr. Jones had recently become the father of twins. The minister stopped him in the street to congratulate him.  
"Well, Jones," he said, "I hear that the Lord has smiled on you."  
"Smiled on me!" repeated Jones. "He laughed out loud!"—Tit-Bits.

Lead Soldiers.

"So you are playing with your soldiers, Willie!" said the caller.  
"Yes, ma'am."  
"They seem very heavy soldiers."  
"Yes, ma'am. They're on their way home from the war and they've got a lot of lead in 'em."—Yonkers Statesman.

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Nearly every kind found here: White Piques, Repts, Cotton Serges, Checks. You can save from 25c to 75c by buying these skirts now. Prices are.....  
\$1.00, \$1.19, \$1.25, \$1.39, \$1.50, \$1.98 up  
For Waists, come here and see the values at, each.....59c, 75c, 98c  
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SATURDAY SALE HOUSE DRESSES

One lot \$1.50 Dresse for.....98c  
One lot \$1.25 and \$1.50 Dresses for.....\$1.12

25c Corset Covers for .....15c, 25c  
69c Corset Covers for .....43c  
75c Lace Sleeve Covers for .....59c  
75c Gowns for .....59c  
Envelope Chemises from .....59c up  
\$1.00 White Skirts .....75c  
\$1.25 White Skirts .....95c, \$1.00  
\$1.50 White Skirts .....1.25  
\$1.75 White Skirts .....1.45  
Sale Laces, per yard .....2c, 4c, 5c up  
Sale Hamburgs. Lots of patterns to select at.....5 yards for 25c  
See the Wide Hamburgs, per yard.....10c

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THE VAUGHAN STORE

POTASH IN LAKE MUD.

Surprisingly Large Deposits Said To Be Found In Utah.

Potash in surprisingly large proportions is present in the brines and muds of the Salduro marsh, a sink in the Salt Lake desert, about 60 miles west of the southwest edge of Great Salt Lake. From the clays underlying the salt body which covers the marsh the U. S. Geological Survey collected samples at depths of eight to 12 feet, in which the dissolved salts were found to contain from 2 to above 3 1/2 per cent of potash, and 2 1/4 per cent was found in the soluble salts at a depth of about four feet. Of the dissolved salts contained in the brines occupying the spaces between the salt crystals in the crust overlying these muds 3 to 4 per cent was found to be potash. Singularly enough the salt crust left at the surface of the desert through the evaporation of the brines contains little more than a trace of potash, most of the potash being confined to the brines and to the muds underlying the salt crust. The successful extraction of this potash is a fascinating as well as most pressing problem for the chemical engineer. According to analyses made by the survey, the brines and muds from the Salduro marsh contain considerable magnesium chloride, as well as chlorides of potassium and sodium, and so are somewhat similar in composition to the deposits from which potash is manufactured in Germany. Therefore, it appears that success in methods for manufacturing potash at the Salduro marsh should prove comparatively easy. While no extensive exploratory work has been done by the survey to show the area of the deposit it is believed that the amount of potash present in the region, if it can be extracted with commercial success, is sufficient to provide a valuable source of supply to the country.

Great Demand for "Risque" Movie Films.

The leading editorial of the May Woman's Home Companion asks the question: "Are Americans clean-minded or not?" and the editor tells the following story: "The president of one of the oldest and largest motion picture companies recently addressed an advertisement to the 15,000 exhibitors, that is, theatre owners, in various parts of the United States. In effect he asked them this question: "What do you want me to give you—clean pictures or smutty pictures?"

"After several weeks this second advertisement appeared:  
"I have just received one of the swiftest joits and biggest surprises of my madly checkered career.  
"Several weeks ago I published a straight-from-the-shoulder talk entitled 'Which Do You Want?' asking the exhibitors of America to state whether they prefer clean, wholesome pictures, or smutty ones.

"I don't hesitate to say that I fully expected that 95 per cent of the answers would favor clean, wholesome pictures. I stated my own likes and dislikes very plainly, but explained that my own opinion didn't cut much figure and that I wanted an honest expression from exhibitors.  
"I got it!  
"Instead of finding that 95 per cent favored clean pictures, I discovered that at least half, and maybe 60 per cent, want the pictures to be 'risque,' which is a French way of saying 'smutty.'"

An Effective Mask.

"Such a lot of things happened this afternoon, dear," said Mrs. Youngbride to her husband. "I complained to Norah about the stove not being blackened and she put on her things and left. Then I decided to black the stove myself, and right in the midst of it who should call but Mrs. De Style."  
"What in the world did you do?"  
"I just put some more blacking on my face, went to the door and told her I wasn't in. And off she went, saying she would call again."—Boston Transcript.

PLAINFIELD.

Long distance furniture moving and heavy trucking at reasonable rates. Two-ton auto trucks at your service. Vermont Trucking & Sales Co., Barre, Tel. 152-W.—adv.

He Wasn't First.

She (just kissed by him)—How dare you? Papa said he would kill the first man who kissed me.  
He—How interesting. And did he do it?—Judge.

Do You "Earn" or "Make" Your Living?

In the May Woman's Home Companion Anne Bryan McCall says:  
"It is not arrogance that I see upon the tired faces of men and women going home at night from the day's work; it is, rather, a self-respect, a gentle and quiet pride that lights up even the very plain and very pale faces. And if this quiet pride is not there visible; if the faces are merely jaded and dull and hopeless, then I know that, however hard they may work, those men and women are only making, not earning, a living."

Bargains in Second Hand Automobiles!

The following Second-Hand Cars are to be sold at a sacrifice price, as we have a large number of new cars on the road and must sell these cars at once. It will pay you to look them over.

Every car has been overhauled and is in the best of condition. We are ready to guarantee most of them.

- 1 Hudson 6-40, 1915 model.
- 1 Studebaker, 1913 model.
- 1 1914 Ford Touring Car, in fine condition.
- 1 1912 Ford Touring Car.
- 1 Buick Roadster.
- 1 Pope-Hartford.
- 2 Ford Roadsters.
- 1 1915 Ford Roadster.
- 1 Maxwell Special.
- 1 1916 Overland, practically new.
- 1 1913 Buick Roadster.
- 1 1914 Hudson, cost \$2,800; would make the best livery car in Barre.
- 1 Flanders 20 Roadster, in good shape.

The prices on these cars are right and are put low enough so that they will be sold at once.

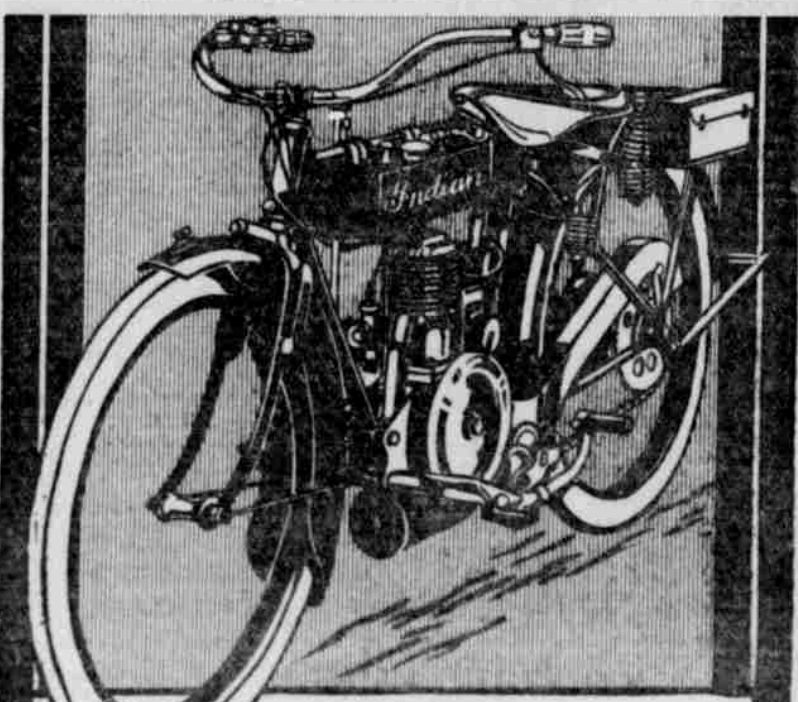
We carry the largest stock of Accessories and Tires that has ever been carried in Barre or Montpelier.

If you want Tires, you will not need to wait, as we have a complete line of Goodyear, Firestone, United States and other makes in stock. We carry a complete line of Ford parts, and will appreciate a call from you.

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The Indian Featherweight is Here!

It's a beauty—a marvel of refined elegance and grace—chuck full of the motorcycle ideals that always go with the name

Indian

We don't want you to confuse the Featherweight with a motor-bicycle, for the Featherweight is a real, true motorcycle—an Indian motorcycle—developed on motorcycle lines. We want to give you an actual demonstration of this perfected machine—want you to handle it—ask questions about it—study it at close range!

The Featherweight was made to meet the demand of you fellows who want Indian quality, but power and speed in modified form; who want mechanical simplicity; who want an easy-to-handle machine, comfort, convenience, lightness in weight, at a moderate price and low upkeep, linked with substantial design and building. That's the Featherweight—Indian built from start to finish! A world-winner whirlwind of motorcycle values!

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